

40040 to 40064—Continued.

as a follicle. One *waratah* flower (composed, of course, of a large number of individual flowers) matures, under favorable circumstances, 12 to 20 follicles. The *waratah* is found in the coast and mountain districts of New South Wales, from the Hunter River in the north to the Clyde and Braidwood district in the south. It is one of those plants which finds its southern limits where the sandstone formation ends; it does not pass over to the granite. It delights in rocky situations, and if it were not for the fact that it grows in the Blue Mountains and other coast ranges, frequently in very rough country, it would be threatened with extinction. This plant may be raised from seed, which readily germinates when fresh. The *waratah* is a plant which is coming increasingly into favor in private gardens, and under cultivation it attains a luxuriance unknown in its wild state. It is one of the most gorgeous of all subtropical plants under cultivation. Our experience with it is that it flowers the third year from seed. It is a stout, erect shrub of 6 to 8 feet. Leaves cuneate oblong or almost obovate, 5 to 10 inches long, mostly toothed in the upper part, tapering into a rather long petiole, coriaceous, penniveined with the midrib prominent, a few rarely quite entire. Flowers crimson, in dense ovoid or globular heads or racemes about 3 inches in diameter. Involucral bracts colored, ovate lanceolate, the inner ones 2 to 3 inches long, the outer ones few and small, surrounded by a dense tuft of floral leaves like the stem ones, but smaller and more entire. Bracts under the pairs of flowers very short; pedicels thick, recurved, one-fourth to one-half inch long. Perianth glabrous, nearly 1 inch long. Ovules 12 to 16, fruit recurved, 3 to 4 inches long. Seeds 10 to 20, the nucleus broad, obliquely quadrate, the wing obliquely truncate, one-fourth to one-half inch long." (*Maiden, Flowering Plants and Ferns of New South Wales, part 1, 1895.*)

40065. LITHOCARPUS CORNEA (Lour.) Rehd. Fagaceæ.

(*Quercus cornea* Lour.)

Evergreen oak.

From Hongkong, China. Presented by Mr. W. J. Tutcher, Botanical and Forestry Department. Received March 6, 1915.

See S. P. I. No. 35320 for previous introduction and description.

40066 to 40068.

From Jamaica Plain, Mass. Presented by the Arnold Arboretum. Received March 4, 1915.

"Collected in Japan by Mr. E. H. Wilson."

40066. CLETHRA BARBINERVIS Sieb. and Zucc. Clethraceæ.

Wilson No. 7039.

"A deciduous shrub, 3 to 6 feet high in cultivation, more bushy and less erect than the American species; young shoots at first sprinkled with a minute starry down. Leaves often clustered at the end of the twig, oval or obovate, more tapering at the base than at the apex; 2 to 5 inches long, 1 to 2½ inches wide; hairy at first on both sides, but especially so on the midrib and nerves beneath, toothed; stalk one-fourth to three-fourths inch long. Flowers white, one-third inch across, produced from July to September in a rather compact, terminal panicle 4 to 6 inches long, covered with white, starry down; calyx and seed vessel hairy; stamens smooth.